

SAMPLING RESULTS

Over the course of this year the Walpole Water Department conducted more than 500 water quality tests looking for bacteria, nitrates, organics, and other contaminants, such as total trihalomethanes. We have compiled the table below to show what substances were detected in our drinking water during 2013. Even though all of the substances listed below are (with the exception of October Total Coliform) under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. EPA, we feel that it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL MRDL	MCLG (MRDLG)	Highest Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	March	<5%	0	2.22%	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
% of Positive Samples	August	Positive	0	3.92%		No	
	October 2013	Monthly Samples	0	9.23%		Yes	
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	Oct. 2013	*	0	1	ND-1	No	Human and animal fecal waste

*Compliance with the MCL for Fecal/E Coli is based on the results of repeat sampling and testing. Repeat samples were collected and were all negative for the presence of fecal coliform/e coli.

Simazene (ppb)	2013	4	4	0.18	ND -0.18	No	Herbicide Runoff
Barium (ppm)	2013	2	2	.011	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine⁴ (ppm) Total	2013	[4]	[4]	1.35	1.19 – 1.49	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine⁴ (ppm) Free	2013	[4]	[4]	.076	.063 – .082	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	4	4	1.3	0.6 – 1.3	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2013	60	NA	33	12.2 – 33	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrite (ppm)	2013	1	1	0.08	ND – .08	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2013	10	10	0.90	0.82 – 0.90	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate(ppb)	2013	2	NA	0.11	N/A	No	Inorganic chemicals used as oxidizers in solid propellants for rockets, missiles, fireworks and explosives
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes](ppb)	2013	80	NA	49	20 – 49	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from sample sites throughout the community

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected (90 th Percentile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	1.3	0.108	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2012	15	0	2	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2013	250	NA	110	72 -110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	250	NA	12	8.9 -12	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2013	500	NA	280	210 - 280	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES¹

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Highest Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
1, 4, Dioxane (ppb)	2013	.090	0.07 – 0.09	Stabilizer for chlorinated solvents
Chloroform (ppb)	2013	47	4.9 – 47.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2013	4.0	1.8 – 4.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2013	16	6.1 – 16	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sodium² (ppm)	2013	49	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits and road de-icing agents

STAGE 2 DBPR³

	MCL MRDL	MCLG (MRDLG)	Date	Location	Range (Low-High)	LRAA	Violation	Typical Source
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	Nov. 4, 2013	Main Street	N/A	35	No	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection
	80	N/A	Nov. 4, 2013	Ridge Road	N/A	40	No	
	80	N/A	Nov. 4, 2013	High Street	N/A	38	No	
	80	N/A	Nov. 4, 2013	Boston Prov. Hwy	N/A	23	No	
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	60	N/A	Nov. 4, 2013	Main Street	N/A	19.7	No	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection
	60	N/A	Nov. 4, 2013	Ridge Road	N/A	17.0	No	
	60	N/A	Nov. 4, 2013	High Street	N/A	19.5	No	
	60	N/A	Nov. 4, 2013	Boston Prov. Hwy	N/A	16.2	No	

¹Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

²Sodium sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure or congestive heart failure should be aware of the sodium levels where exposures are being carefully controlled. The Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards has established a guideline of 20 ppm for sodium.

³LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average / ⁴Running Annual Average

Source Water Assessment

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has completed a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report for the Town of Walpole's water supply. The report contains information relative to land uses in the water supply areas of both the Mine Brook and School Meadow Brook aquifer wells, which are highly susceptible to potential contaminants. It also contains several recommendations including the use of best-management practices and the performance of regular watershed inspections. These recommendations are being addressed through annual sanitary surveys of the aquifer's areas and the management of stormwater discharges. As a member of the community, you can assist by limiting the use of pesticides and fertilizers on your lawn and by properly disposing of hazardous household chemicals. Anyone who wishes to read the report in its entirety may do so by visiting the water or health department offices located in the Town Hall or by going online at www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/3307000.pdf. For more information call the Walpole Water Department at (508) 660-7309

Table Definitions:

AL (action level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

DBPR Disinfection By Products Rule

MCL (maximum contaminant level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (maximum contaminant level goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Substance not detected

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

SMCL: These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water and are not Health based.

The Benefits of Fluoridation

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element in many water supplies in trace amounts. In 2013 we adjusted the level to 0.7 parts per million. At this level, it is reportedly safe, odorless, colorless, and tasteless. Our water system has been providing this treatment for many years to improve oral health in children. There are over 3.9 million people in 140 Massachusetts water systems and 184 million people in the U.S. who reportedly receive the health and economic benefits of fluoridation.

Substances that Could be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and Herbicides which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Quality First

As we enter our 119th year of providing public water service, we are once again proud to present our annual water report. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible and remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and demand management.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions or concerns, we are always available to assist you.

The Walpole Water Department is located at the Town Hall, 135 School St. For more information regarding hours of operation, the content of this report, or any other questions related to your drinking water, please call Rick Mattson, Superintendent of Sewer and Water, at (508) 660-7309.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Community Participation

The Board of Sewer & Water Commissioners holds regularly scheduled meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month. Those who wish to attend or participate in the meetings should look for postings in the Town Hall, on the website, or call the secretary for details at (508) 660-7309. The public is invited to attend all meetings.

Lead and Drinking Water Educational Statement

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The water supply for the Town of Walpole consists entirely of groundwater, which is drawn from two underground water formations called aquifers. These aquifers were created thousands of years ago at the end of the Great Ice Age.

The School Meadow Brook Aquifer, located in the southern section of town, has ten wells. The Mine Brook Aquifer, located in the west-northwestern section of town has four sets of operational wells.

As an alternative source of water, Walpole has interconnections with the towns of Foxboro and Norwood. These connections which are located on Washington Street, Water Street, and Union Street, have not been used in recent years; however, they are maintained on a regular basis to ensure their availability if needed.

Outdoor Water Tips and Facts

If you step on your lawn and the grass springs back, it does not need to be watered.

The best time to water is early morning (4 am to 7 am). You can lose as much as 30% of water to evaporation by watering midday.

An irrigation system should be checked each spring before use to make sure it was not damaged by frost.

Town of Walpole Water
Department
135 School Street
Walpole, MA 02081

POSTAL PATRON
WALPOLE, MA

BULK RATE
US POSTAGE
PAID
WALPOLE, MA
02081
PERMIT 7

2013 WATER QUALITY ANNUAL REPORT



Water Testing Performed in 2013
By the Town of Walpole Water Department

Mandatory Odd/Even Water Management Policy

Effective May 5, 2014 all use of automatic irrigation systems and any type of lawn sprinkler shall comply with the odd/even water system.

We regret any inconvenience that this action may cause and thank you for your anticipated cooperation

WALPOLE WATER DEPARTMENT PWS #4307000 PUBLIC NOTICE OF MONITORING VIOLATION

During the third quarter of 2013 we were required to monitor the drinking water from our two water treatment plants for inorganics and perchlorate. Regular monitoring such as this is performed to provide us with an indication as to whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did not monitor the water at the H.E. Willis water Treatment Plant as required and as such cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water from this site as it pertains to inorganics and perchlorate during the above mentioned timeframe. While proper monitoring was conducted at the E.J. Delaney Water Treatment Plant and the results were within the regulatory limits, the missed monitoring session at the H.E. Willis Plant constitutes a violation of the Drinking Water Regulations. Even though this was not an emergency, we feel that our customers have the right to know that this incident occurred and what has been done to correct the situation. Upon discovery of the missed sampling session, we immediately collected the required samples and reported the results to the Department of Environmental Protection. We are pleased to report that all of the results were within the established Drinking Water Standards. In moving forward we will continue to collect samples for all contaminants in accordance with our most recent sampling schedule. For more information or questions regarding this notice please contact Supt. Rick Mattson at (508) 660-7309

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being provided by the Walpole Water Department
PWS ID# 4307000